

CORRECTIVE ACTION

1. **What does corrective action mean?** Corrective action means action that is consistent with state law that substantially and directly responds to:
 - a. the failure of the school to make the annual objectives of the state for making Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP); and
 - b. staffing, curriculum, or other reasons that the school did not make AYP; and is designed to increase substantially the likelihood that each subgroup of students in the school will meet or exceed the state's goal for percent of students at proficient or higher on the MAP in communication arts and math.
2. **Which schools go into corrective action?** Schools that have been in school improvement for two years and still have not made AYP in the same subject area that caused them to be identified for school improvement go into corrective action the next year.
3. **What is the role of the district in corrective action?** While they were in school improvement, the building made decisions about how to improve with help and support from the district. But if a building still does not make AYP the district becomes responsibility for making decisions about corrective action. In order to help students meet the state's goals for AYP, the district must implement a system of corrective action. That system must include the following:
 - a. Continue to provide students in school(s) in corrective action with the option to transfer to a school not in school improvement or corrective action.
 - b. Continue to provide technical assistance to the school in corrective action that is research-based and has been shown to be effective in improving academic performance.
 - c. Continue to make supplemental services available to children who remain in the school.
 - d. Take additional action in at **least one** of the following:
 - Institute and fully implement a new curriculum, including providing appropriate professional development for all relevant staff, that is based on scientifically based research and addresses the needs of low-achieving students so that they can make AYP.
 - Appoint an outside expert to assist the school in making progress toward making AYP. This assistance may be focused on all students or on subgroups that did not make AYP.
 - Extend the school day and/or school year using the time to focus on skills that will assist the school in making AYP.

- Replace the school staff who are relevant to the school's failure to make AYP.
- Significantly decrease the management authority at the school level.

If the school made AYP for one of the two years they were in school improvement, the district may delay the corrective action measure for one year. If the school does not make AYP during the year of the delay, the corrective actions measure must be applied during the next year.

The district must publish and disseminate information regarding any corrective action the local educational agency takes at the school. This information must:

- Go to the public and to parents of each student enrolled in the school subject to corrective action;
- Be in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, in a language that the parents can understand; and
- Be distributed through such means as the Internet, the media, and public agencies.

4. **What happens if a building does not make AYP during its year in corrective action?** In that case, the district must continue to offer the transfer option (where possible), continue to offer supplemental services, and prepare a plan to provide for major restructuring as provided in NCLB.